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President Stresses Modernization Of Haeju Int'l Port

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of various domains of the national economy in South Hwanghae Province for four days from October 31 to November 3, KCNA reported.

During this period, he inspected Haeju Port, Unpa-ho Lake, the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county and different branches of the national economy in the province, convened consultative meetings to have an overall understanding of the work of all domains in the province and gave detailed teachings.

At Haeju Port, he went round the port construction site and indicated the direction of the project.

Examining the general plan of port construction, he indicated concrete ways for correctly working out the general plan for the construction of a modern port and concentrating efforts on its construction, better building up the existing port and raising its utility rate.

The President went to newly built Unpa-ho Lake which plays an important role in the farming in South Hwanghae Province.

Saying that a more strict economy should be practised in the use of water with the influence of the cold front persisting, he taught on effective water control.

He taught that boats should be built for excursion and for passengers on Unpa-ho Lake and fish be largely raised there.

Saying that much electricity could be produced by the use of the water of the reservoir, he gave instructions to produce and supply generators needed for this.

Highly praising the big role played by the Hwanghae irrigation construction office for the irrigation in our country in the past period, he said that it should intensively build new reservoirs in the future.

He guided on the spot the work of the Saegil Co-operative Farm in Sinchon county.

He called a consultative meeting and acquainted himself in detail with the overall farm work this year from the date of sowing of rice on cold beds, and set forth new tasks.

There he said it still remained an important question to thoroughly carry through the policy of making a revolution in the use of underground water with the influence of the cold front expected to persist.

Saying that silicon fertilizer has an important bearing on crops, he taught that a greater quantity of this fertilizer should be applied from next year and took measures for this.

Enlarged Meeting

An Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on November 2 and 3 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Party Committee attended the meeting.

Also attending it were personnel concerned of the central party and power bodies, chief secretaries of the city and county party committees of South Hwanghae Province, directors of industrial establishments and secretaries of their primary party committees and others.

Tasks facing the province in successfully fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan were discussed at the Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Reports were made by members of the fact-finding groups.

At the meeting, the President gave programmatic teachings.

To begin with, he set forth concrete tasks for hastening the construction of Haeju Port and effecting a new turn in the industrial domain.

Saying that the fast development of our economy makes it urgent to expand the sphere of foreign trade on a world scale, he taught that, to this end, the ports on the west cost should be further modernized.

He taught that the construction project now under way should be completed within the year with intensive efforts.

Saying that it is important above all to build Haeju Port as a modern one by well working out the general plan and designs, he taught that pipeline and belt conveyer transport should be widely introduced and the system of container transport thoroughly established for a massive transport of freight.

He said that the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee and Administrative Committee, the Haeju City People's Committee and Administrative Committee should build the city of Haeju into a clean international city and lay out a solid supply base for the port.

Then the President acquainted himself with the cement production at the Haeju Cement Factory. Setting forth next year's goal of cement production, he taught concrete tasks for placing production on a normal basis.

Then he set forth tasks for sharply raising the production of phosphorous fertilizer at the Haeju Smeltery and further increasing the production of non-ferrous metal at the Feroan Mine.

At the meeting, the President brightly indicated the orientation and ways for a new upsurge in the development of agriculture in South Hwanghae Province.

Pointing out that South Hwanghae Province holds a very important place in the nation's agricultural production, he made a detailed analysis and review of this year's farming in the province.

He stressed that, judging from this year's lesson, the problem of water is the first link on which the province should keep a tight hold in next year's farming.

He said that it should not feel reassured with the reservoirs filled with water, but carry through more thoroughly the policy of making a revolution in the use of underground water set forth by the party, as it was foreseen that the influence of the cold front would persist still longer.

He went on to stress that a vehement struggle should be waged for saving as much water as possible.

He put forward the concrete instructions to wage an effective struggle to prevent losses from plant pests and insects.

He taught that a scientific fertilizing system should be established more thoroughly.

Noting that silicon fertilizer plays a highly important role in raising grain output, he outlined tasks to increase its production for its ample application.

Noting that South Hwanghae Province, with its mild weather, is suitable for two-crop cultivation, he taught that the area of two-crop cultivation should be actively expanded for a further rise in grain production.

He taught that persimmon trees should be planted more in the province and the per-hectare yield of this fruit be increased through better tending of its trees and taught that forests of oil-containing trees and economic trees be created on an extensive scale.

He taught that a mass movement should be waged in the province for building modern rural houses for 30,000 families annually.

He set forth at the meeting tasks for further raising the people's living standard.

On Occasion of Oct. Revolution :

President Greets Soviet Leader

PYONGYANG, Nov. 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own, extend warm felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people.

The October Socialist Revolution which was carried out by the Russian working class under the guidance of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event which ushered in a new era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism and powerfully inspired and encouraged the exploited peoples and oppressed nations of the world to the revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation.

Since the October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people repulsed the repeated aggression and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialist allied forces and domestic reactionary forces, thus defending with credit the first socialist state in the world and have converted their country, once backward, into a powerful socialist state with a developed economy and modern science and technology, gallantly overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

Today the Soviet people are registering big successes in the creative endeavours to fulfil ahead of schedule the Tenth Five-Year Plan put forth at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements of the Soviet people in the revolution and construction.

The Korean people greatly value the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and will actively strive to further strengthen and develop these relations in various fields in the future.

Greeting the significant October holiday, I sincerely wish you and the fraternal Soviet people new success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

3,000 Kyongbuk Students Storm Police Boxes, Railway Stn., Citizen Hall, Wound 60 Cops

Over 3,000 anti-Pak students of National Kyongbuk University in Taegu (North Kyongsang Prov.) Nov. 7 temporarily occupied police boxes, the Citizen Hall and the Taegu Railway Station, as they took to the streets in the third largest city in south Korea.

The student uprising occurred on the eve of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to the Taegu AFB to attend the arrival ceremony of the 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron.

At 11:00 a.m., around 1,300 Kyongbuk students of the liberal arts and science colleges gathered in front of the president Kim Yong Hui's office and demanded his dismissal. The students increased to over 3,000 when some 1,700 students of other colleges joined.

Over 300 puppet armed policemen were mobilized at the request of the university authorities. Clashes took place inside the campus between the stone-hurling students and the riot police.

After 12:00 o'clock, over 3,000 students took to the streets and marched in a scrum-like formation, shouting anti-"government" slogans such as "Pak Jung Hi regime, step down!" and "Down with the yusin constitution!"

They temporarily occupied the Taegu Railway Station, the Citizen Hall and police boxes.

The demonstrators held the rally in front of the Citizen Hall.

At the rally the students issued a national salvation declaration.

In the beginning, it said: "Give us liberty or death!" Sharply criticizing the campus suppression and the students' detention, the declaration stated: "Let's shout, the present regime should resign by taking the blame for making any dissention or criticism vice under whatever circumstances."

The demonstrators also appealed to the students of Kyongpook University and Kyemyong University in the city to take joint action. The Kyongpook students were said to have responded.

The puppet armed police poured dozens of tear gas shells and pepper gas shells upon the demonstrating students. The students countered, by hurling stones and turning turtle many police vans and wagons. The clashes left 60 policemen and 50 students heavily injured. 10 students were reported in a critical condition.

Over 100 students were taken into police.

The first struggle was kicked off on Nov. 2 when around 500 students of the liberal arts and science college of the university staged an incampus demonstration, demanding the dismissal of the president of the university and a democratic campus.

They issued a resolution, calling on the puppet regime: 1) to make clean sweep of government-controlled professors; 2) to dissolve the "students patriotic corps"; 3) to thoroughly investigate and identify the causes of the diplomatic isolation and the economic failure; and 4) to abolish the "yusin constitution."

The university authorities promptly took steps to expel six students, including Kim Jin Sop, junior of the geographical department, said to be the leader. On Nov. 6 these six students were taken into custody by the puppet police for questioning.

North Kyongsang Province is the native place of Pak Jung Hi. It is well known as an anti-"government" stronghold during the Syngman Rhee dictatorship. National Kyongbuk University is second to Seoul University in its scale and facilities.

The "students patriotic corps," formed on military lines, is a force to be reckoned within the campus. Campus freedom and the freedom of political activities of the students is strictly banned by the university authorities who reflect the "government's intention."

Some of the students who took part in the demonstration reportedly said: "We can not remain indifferent to president Kim's tyrannical control of the university. Since he took over in 1972, he dismissed many professors unilaterally."

The Nov. 7 anti-Pak student action, the Japanese vernacular daily *The Mainichi Shimbun* reported, was largest in its scale and the most intensive under the "yusin system" and since the April 19, 1960 Students' Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

The action demonstrated the measure of the potential of the students in spite of the cold-blooded surveillance and crackdown imposed by the authorities.

In the wake of the student ramparing, Kyongbuk University was temporarily closed by the university authorities. The head of the north Taegu puppet police office was dismissed from the job.

Democratic forces in the Taegu district were quoted as saying: "The peaceful demonstration of the students demanding academic freedom and the freedom of the press was greeted with a shower of batons and naked force. The incidents started when tyrannical measures were taken by the authorities to expel students without proper examination."

Since June this year, universities in south Korea have been the scene of repeated anti-"government" action. On many occasions, the students took to the streets.

On June 26, Seoul University students staged an anti-"government" rally on the Saeongmu Street in front of the Capitol building downtown Seoul as they warned in advance in the campus rally on June 12.

On June 29 and 30, an anti-Pak campus rally of over 2,000 students was staged at Chonnam University, Kwangju, South Cholla Province. The rallies turned into fierce streets. On the other hand, eleven professors of the same university June 26 severely criticized the "charter of national regeneration" published by Pak Jung Hi in 1968.

On Sep. 13, 1,000 Seoul students and on 14th, 2,000 Koryo students held anti-Pak rallies respectively and defied the puppet armed police. Strongly demanding the withdrawal of the dictatorship and abolition of "yusin system," the Seoul students said in the statement that the reunification is the greatest historical task of the nation. On 21, 23, over 500 Sukmyong Women's University students followed suit.

Every form of dissention move carries the maximum penalty of death in south Korea.

KOREA FOCUS

Creation of 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Taegu AFB

(See related stories on page 4)

Additional twelve F-4D Phantoms arrived on Nov. 8 at the Taegu AFB, S. Kyongsang Prov. to form the U.S. 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron. Their arrival ceremony was held there in the presence of U.S. defense chief Brown who said that the squadron will serve as "a reminder to all that America retains the power and the political will to support its commitments" to south Korea. What will "the power and the political will" in the words of Brown bring about?

The things on the Korean Peninsula have recently moved toward the relaxation of tension. Prior to his departure for Seoul, the U.S. defense chief met with seven Japanese and south Korean correspondents on Nov. 3 in Washington for briefing on the U.S. policy to south Korea and Japan. According to Japanese press accounts, the Pentagon chief remarked there has been less intensity in the military activities of the DPRK since the Panmunjom incident in August, that the strengthened Sino-Japanese relations are exerting a great influence on the course of events on the Korean Peninsula from the military standpoint. He was saying that tension is relaxing on the Korean Peninsula thanks to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and amity treaty. Addressing the American-Japanese defense chiefs meeting in Tokyo, Brown gave an optimistic picture of the military situation in Asia, asserting that it is a whole significantly stable in favor of the U.S. and Japan.

Contrary to such assessment, however, war orientation is apparent in the military measures being taken by the U.S. Government with regard to south Korea and Japan, adding to the tension in this part of Asia. It is being amplified as the Pak junta in Seoul is exploiting those measures to its advantage. Of late, the Carter Administration has been reacting to the situation favoring peace with tension-creating steps. The case in point is the deployment of the 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron to the Taegu AFB. On leaving Seoul, Brown told the press that the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea is nothing but a "phase-out," and claimed that the U.S. air and naval presence there will be improved qualitatively. He said that F-4 Phantoms will be replaced by F-15s and F-4s on aircraft carriers by F-14s. During July and September last, one battalion of the most sophisticated M60 tanks was created and deployed in south Korea. In an exclusive interview with Bernard Krisher, bureau chief of Tokyo of *Newsweek*, Brown said: We have had lengthy discussions with the Koreans. We have reinforced the naval and air force presence in south Korea in exchange for the withdrawal of ground troops. We have reduced nothing at all.

These remarks by Brown strongly indicate the pledges of the Carter Administration to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea are entirely to deceive the public.

A recent issue of *The New York Times* noted that there will be no tension on the Korean Peninsula for the time being and cited as its proof the refusal of the Soviet Union to provide Pyongyang with the latest type weapons since 1973 and the restraints applied by the U.S. on the sales of F-16s and other offensive weapons to the south Koreans. *The Dong-A Ilbo* reported on Sept. 9. In a disquieting development, the American Congress on Jun. 9 last approved the sale to Seoul of weapons including 1,100 TOW anti-tank missiles. A Pentagon document made public on Oct. 25, the Americans are delivering to south Korea by the end of this year 19 F-4Es, far better in performance than the F-4Ds. The U.S. Government is reportedly seeking Congressional approval of the $1.2 billion sale of 60 F-16s to south Korea when the new Congress opens at the beginning of next year.

Acquisition of up-to-date weapons is bound to generate tension. Tension is sharpening in those areas where the U.S. has sold the largest quantity of weapons. The Pak junta is drumming up the war potential of the just deployed 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron. One bombing sortie of 72 F-4Ds, they claim, can demolish any Pyongyang-sized city in an instant. The aim of ballyhooing the effectiveness of such impossible saturation bombing is to incite hatred for the compatriots in the north. Needless to say, these F-4Ds are in the possession of the Americans. Too plain, the Pak junta will be prompted to launch a risky adventure in case it gets 60 high-performance F-16s at its disposal.

Any sensible observer may be persuaded to believe that the Americans are working for resumption of hostilities, not for preservation of peace.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Hits "S.Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command"

(See related stories on page 4)

PYONGYANG, Nov. 9 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today published a statement denouncing the inauguration in south Korea of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the United States and the south Korean puppet clique.

The statement said:

On November 7, in south Korea a farce was staged to activate the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" with the participation of the U.S. Secretary of Defense and the south Korean puppet clique.

The formation of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the United States is an open aggressive act designed to permanently occupy south Korea by force of arms.

As the UN resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of its troops wearing the berets of the "UN forces" was adopted and the voices of the world people demanding its implementation were ringing out louder, the United States tried to find a pretext for legalizing its troops occupation of south Korea.

The hasty fabrication of such new military organization as the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the U.S. instead of dissolving its military apparatuses in south Korea is aimed precisely to maintain its colonial rule over south Korea, not withdrawing its troops, support the south Korean puppet clique isolated and rejected internally and externally and back the creation of "two Koreas" by force of arms.

The fabrication of this command is also part of the new war preparations to command in a uniform way military operations of large U.S. combat units to be hurled into Korea "in case of emergency" and the south Korean puppet army and perfect the so-called operational command on the front lines.

With the fabrication of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" the south Korean puppet clique intend to leave south Korea to U.S. imperialism as its permanent colony and military base and realize their ambition for long term office in return for their faithful execution of its policy of aggression and war.

The fabrication of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" this time clearly shows that the U.S. military authorities and south Korean puppets are speeding up on a full scale the preparations to ignite a new war in Korea and leading the Korean situation to the brink of war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn the United States and the south Korean puppets for their fabrication of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Commaqd", considering it a challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples who demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. aggression troops from south Korea and an infringement upon peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. military authorities now claim that the establishment of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" is for "security" in Korea and for "peace" in Asia.

This is a "logic" of the aggressors who reverse black and white and a stereotyped trick employed by them to camouflage the policy of aggression and war.

As known to the world, the United States increased its ground forces stationed in south Korea by 2,600 men in the first half of this year alone, as against last year; prior to the fabrication of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command", it reinforced the U.S. army in south Korea with a tank battalion composed of 50 latest type "M-60A-1" tanks and 130 anti-tank vehicles and tactical support vehicles.

And the United States deployed in south Korea a company of "TOW missiles" which has never been in their foreign bases.

On November 8, it introduced into south Korea another "F-4D" Phantom fighter squadron.

It has organised a "strike force" to be sent to the Korean front in case of "emergency" and is now staging special training for its deployment and has drawn up a "emergency mobilization plan" defining the size and procedures of action of other different armed forces to be urgently put into the Korean front.

Along with this, the United States has already transferred to the south Korean puppets a large quantity of nuclear weapons and other weapons and military equipment under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troops' pull-out" and decided to hand over more offensive weapons and equipment including the latest type missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, various kinds of fighters, tanks and locators and self-propelling howitzers in the years to come.

Meanwhile, the United States and the south Korean puppets have staged large-scale military exercises one after another to increase the "combat capability" with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an imaginary "enemy".

Due to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States, south Korea has been reduced to a huge arsenal and a dangerous war breeding ground in Asia and the situation in our country been further aggravated.

All the facts clearly show that the United States has no intention to withdraw its troops from south Korea but is reinforcing its armed forces, that it does not want peace but a new war in Korea and that it does not seek the reunification of Korea but her permanent split.

Under the aegis of the United States the south Korean puppet clique are reinforcing the puppet armed forces, forcibly mobilizing the south Korean puppet army and innocent people in war exercises and stirring up a war atmosphere, holding every day "meetings" for "security."

The reckless manoeuvres for new war provocation on the part of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique not only increase the danger of a war in Korea but also gravely threaten peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The United States must give up its delusion to maintain its colonial rule over south Korea through "two Koreas" plot and, furthermore, to invade the whole of Korea and pull out all the U.S. troops and destruction weapons from south Korea without delay in accordance with the UN resolution and its "commitments."

The south Korean authorities should stop the treacherous acts and change the policy of war and split for that of peace and reunification.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities persist in their policy of aggression and war, they will invite stronger denunciation of the Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique to provoke another war, safeguard peace in Korea and Asia and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Tokyo Meet to Support 2nd World Conf. for Korea Reunion

(See editorial on page 2)

A Tokyo meeting for supporting the second world conference for Korea's reunification was held on Nov. 7 at the Zendentsu Hall, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Tokyo executive committee for success of the second world conference and the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Present there were around 600 Tokyoites from all walks of life.

An opening address addressing the American-Japanese defense chiefs meeting in Tokyo, Brown gave an optimistic picture of the military situation in Asia, asserting that it is a whole significantly stable in favor of the U.S. and Japan.

Contrary to such assessment, however, war orientation is apparent in the military measures being taken by the U.S. Government with regard to south Korea and Japan, adding to the tension in this part of Asia. It is being amplified as the Pak junta in Seoul is exploiting those measures to its advantage. Of late, the Carter Administration has been reacting to the situation favoring peace with tension-creating steps. The case in point is the deployment of the 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron to the Taegu AFB. On leaving Seoul, Brown told the press that the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea is nothing but a "phase-out," and claimed that the U.S. air

Japan's unjustified attitude toward the proposed conference is totally in conflict with international law and practice. No government of a country in the world has ever tried to sabotage an international meeting scheduled to be held in it.

If the Japanese authorities keep trying to obstruct the conference, they will face greater denunciation and protest of the world public.

30 Years of DPRK

Thirty Years of Leaping

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 this year.

Her remarkable achievements have been featured in a series of articles under the title of "30 Years of DPRK". This is the 12th and last article.

After liberation, the economic fabrics as destroyed by the Japanese imperialists were rehabilitated in a brief time on the basis of nationalization of major industries. The economy was developed in reliance upon the natural resources of the country.

In the period of peaceful construction after liberation, the industrial output surpassed the pre-liberation level by far and a big progress was made in doing away with the colonial one-sidedness of industry and laying the foundation of an independent national industry.

In 1949, the year following the founding of the Republic, the country turned out 144,000 tons of steel, 5,924 million kwh of electricity, 4 million tons of coal, 537,000 tons of cement and 400,000 tons of chemical fertilizers.

However, everything had been destroyed in the three-year war (1950-1953) ignited by the U.S. imperialists, who dropped an average of 18 bombs per square kilometre in the northern half of the Republic. The U.S. imperialists blared that they would bring Korea back to the Stone Age and that Korea reduced to debris would not rise again even in 100 years.

After the war, came the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

As it was implemented during the Three-Year Plan period (1954-1956), the destroyed industrial establishments were reconstructed and some new ones built, with stress laid on the area of heavy industry relating to the people's living. New technique was extensively introduced for rapidly rehabilitating the destroyed industrial establishments. The Three-Year Plan was fulfilled in two years and 8 months.

With the end of the Three-Year Plan, the prewar level was surpassed by far in all fields of the national economy and a period of technical reconstruction was heralded. Then, the line of socialist industrialization was advanced.

In its December 1956 Plenary Meeting, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called for "maximum production with maximum economy" and the Chollima movement launched.

The vigorous Chollima movement effected a great upsurge in socialist construction, smashing conservatism and mysticism, with the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) fulfilled two years and a half ahead of schedule.

The total industrial output value jumped 3.5 times and the average annual growth rate of industrial production reached 36.6 per cent between 1957 and 1960.

With the successful fulfilment of the 5-Year Plan the foundation of an independent national economy was laid, a material foundation was created for equipping all domains of the national economy with modern technique.

The 7-Year Plan period (1961-1970) saw an energetic drive waged for an overall technical reconstruction of the national economy, as it was put forward at the 4th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Sep. 11, 1961. The result was that the difficult and complex task of industrialization which took capitalist countries one whole century or a few centuries was carried out in the very short period of 14 years—the country was converted into a socialist industrial state.

In 1970 the per capita output reached 1,184 kwh in electric power, 1,975 kilograms in coal, 158 kilograms in steel, 108 kilograms in chemical fertilizers and 287 kilograms in cement.

After the historic socialist industrialization came the 6-Year Plan as a grand program to accelerate the complete victory of socialism. The Plan was advanced at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held on November 2, 1970.

The basic task of socialist economic construction is to solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism and free all the working people from toilsome labour; to that end, it is essential to consolidate and develop the success of socialist industrialization and advance the technical revolution to a new, higher stage.

The 6-Year Plan of Korea was carried out one year and 4 months ahead of schedule as the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, were vigorously pushed ahead. In this period, 1,055 modern factories and a great number of workshops were constructed and put into operation. This means the industry manufactured machines and equipment for more than 200 modern plants and a large number of workshops on an annual average.

Today the country annually produces 28,000 million kwh of electricity, 50 million tons of coal 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig and granulated iron, 4 million tons of steel, 8 million tons of cement, 600 million metres of fabrics and 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers.

Before liberation even a simple farm tool could not be properly made in the country. However, now it produces such modern excavating equipment as 5,000 metre test drills, 300 h.p. bulldozers and 10 cubic metre excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000 kva generators and 200,000 kva transformers and many other large machines and equipment such as 6,000 ton press, 20 metre lathes, 18 metre turning lathes, 100 ton trucks, 4,200 h.p. electric locomotives, 20,000 ton ships and 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines. It also turns out sets of modern plants and ordered equipment for enterprises including equipment for metallurgical, chemical, cement and light industrial factories.

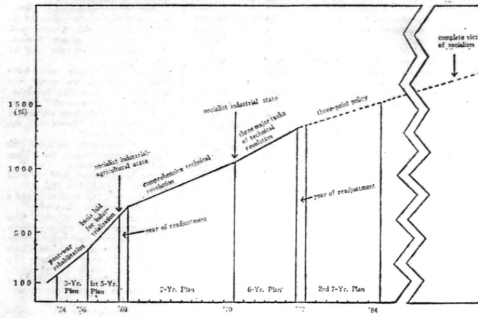
The proportion of the engineering industry accounts for 33.7 per cent of the industrial output and 98 per cent of machinery and equipment is home-made.

A foundation has been laid for an overall introduction of automation and telemechanics in production.

Now vigorous efforts are being made to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the main task of which is to strengthen the economic basis of socialism and further raising the people's living standard with the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification stepped up.

By 1984, the country is expected to annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cements, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates 1 hectare) of tideland.

Economic Plans and Development of Socialist Construction



Central Hall of LSWY

The Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was built in Pyongyang.

This modern building with a floor space of 7,500 square meters has a theater with 1,000 seats, a film projector, a stage for art performance, song, dance and music instrument practice rooms, a dressing room and other rooms.

There are wide corridors where various exhibits can be displayed and other facilities.

The young builders of the DPRK constructed this grand and beautiful hall in a little over one year and a half.

75-Ton Crane Ship

The June 2 Harbour Construction Office of the DPRK recently built and launched the 75-ton general crane ship "Charyok Kaengsaeng" (self-reliance).

The lifting capacity of this crane ship is 2.5 times that of the previous one.

The crane ship can not only raise work efficiency five times in the assembling of structures under water but also do comprehensively and effectively various work in harbour construction, such as ground work at the sea-bottom, block assembling and large concrete stake driving work.

The crane ship with a 30 odd metre long arm can freely do loading and unloading work.

EDITORIAL

Support-Korea Reunion Meet vs Tokyo Government

The Japanese Government is taking a most ill-advised attitude when it is refusing to give visas to those overseas delegates planning to come to Tokyo to attend the 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated for Nov. 27-29. The Japanese authorities argue that the proposed conference is "against the national interests of Japan" and "although the Japanese citizens are free to criticize their own government's policy, the foreigners should not be allowed to do so while staying in this country." They refuse to elaborate the reasons.

The second world conference for Korean reunification is the follow-up of the first conference held in Brussels in February, 1977 with over 200 representatives of various social sectors in more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The world conference called for removal of tension and foreign military personnel from the Korean Peninsula, an end to the draconic crackdown on the human rights and democracy in south Korea, withdrawal of support to the Pak junta and an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The second conference is to be held in the same spirit and attended by more than 130 delegates from abroad, representing the respective governments, parties, mass organizations, academic communities and mass media. Vigorous preparations are currently being pushed ahead in Japan and in many other countries for the successful holding of the second world conference.

Any contribution to the reunification of Korea is plainly in the best interests of world peace and in the national interests of Japan. Any act of obstructing the effort for the reunification of Korea cannot but be interpreted as an act of increasing the possibilities of tension buildup even to the point of resumed hostilities in that part of the Far East. It is tantamount to aggravating the tragic national sufferings of the Korean people locked up in the pernicious territorial split, subjected to the harsh intervention by outside forces.

In this light, the current move of the Japanese Government calls into serious question its professed interest in peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It may be possible to identify the attitude of the Japanese Government with the "two-Korea" policy of the American Government and its client regime in Seoul.

The move of the Japanese authorities is also not consistent with their much-publicized "omni-directional diplomacy," because it flouts the world-wide commitment to the peaceful solution of the Korean question. It constitutes a grave mockery of those governments, parties and organizations that are sending their delegates to the forthcoming world conference.

The refusal to issue visas is totally in contravention of international law and practice. No country has ever attempted to bring down any given international conference in so wanton manner. The Government of Belgium, a member of the NATO, allowed the first conference to be held without any visa refused for any single delegation. A delegation from the DPRK, too, was allowed in.

The credibility of Japan as a "constitutional state" is also at stake. A constitutional state is normally the last to prevent any foreigner from coming to attend an international conference to be held in its territory. So far, many international caucuses have been held in Tokyo and other parts of this country. Is there any specific ground to claim that a Korean meeting is an exception?

Such act is most unlikely to be left without any proper reaction from the world community of nations. The net result will be the further decline of the clout of Japan as a "constitutional state." No spinoff will come from such downright challenge to the world public.

The question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the overriding question of the Korean nation. It has a direct bearing on the peace and security of the world. Asia and the rest of the world cannot remain safe for ever without Korea being reunified independently and peacefully.

Consequently, it is a foregone conclusion that the second world conference for Korea's reunification figures significantly in the policy making of any peace-loving government. Ample evidence suggests that the projected conference will be held with great success, no matter what vicious obstructionist campaign may be mounted.

South Hamgyong Province

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is situated at the eastern end of the Asian Continent. It has been called "the Land of Morning Calm" and "a country in azalias" from olden times. The total area of the territory is 220,791 square kilometres and the population of the whole of Korea is more than 50,000,000.

The northern part of the country has large deposits of coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, gold, graphite, silver, and tungsten.

Especially in the northern part, the development of the locally-run industry is remarkable with locally available resources, as it produces half the consumer goods of the country.

Following is the first in a series of articles dealing with a province-by-province account of the country.

South Hamgyong Province is situated in the southern part of the northeastern seaboard of the country. It covers an area of 17,500 square kilometres.

The province's plains sprawl along the coastline, while high and steep mountain ranges run in the northern section. Its northeastern and western areas are rich in underground resources.

In the province there are chemical, engineering, mining and other modern industries, fishing industry, and developed agriculture.

Hamhung, the provincial capital, comprises the lower reaches of the Songchon-gang River, and stands along the Hamhung Bay in the East Sea, and has a population of hundreds of thousands. It is a modern industrial city, which rose from the ruins wrought by the US imperialists during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

The city also boasts of scientific research institutes, theatres, cinemas, libraries and many other cultural institutions and schools of various levels. Main streets are lined with multi-storeyed apartment houses for the working people.

In the city are the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other big chemical factories and the Ryongsong Machine Factory, and light industry factories such as woolen textile mill, cornstarch mill and knitwear factory.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex is a giant chemical industry project with the floor space of over 500,000 square metres and the production capacity of 50,000 tons. The technicians account for one-fifth of its employees.

The complex comprises a Juche-based vinalon factory, a vinyl choride factory, more than 50 workshops and a number of coal and ore mines, and it produces vinalon, vinyl choloride, carbide, caustic soda and carbonate of soda.

Vinalon is called "the cotton of Juche" as vinalon is produced out of limestone and anthracite locally available abundantly.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period(1978-1984), the output of major chemical products at the complex including vinalon will grow more than 2.6 times as against the end of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex annually produces one million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, hundreds of thousands of tons of superphosphate fertilizer and more than 300 kinds of chemical goods.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant, a leading producer of large machines, is now effecting new innovations in the manufacture of ordered equipment. It is known as "mother plant."

The plant is credited with manufacturing the equipment of many industrial establishments including the February 8 Vinalon Complex, and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

Before liberation it was a small accessory parts factory, but its equipment is of its own making: a 6,000-ton press, 3,000-ton press, a 30-metre lathe, an 18-metre turning lathe and numerous machine tools, big and small. It is now mass-producing various large machine tools at the modernly-equipped machine tool workshop built last year.

The Hamhung Machine Tool Plant started producing presses in 1961. Since then it has expanded the variety of the presses to over 10 and raised their output 16 times.

Its presses are reported to have met a favorable response on foreign markets.

The machine tool output went up 10 times and 20 times respectively at the December Five Plant and the Hamhung Valve Plant in the recent seven years. The former produces high-performance precision machine tools of various types.

The province has a host of coal and ore mines including the Komdok Mine, one of the leading mines, and the Ryongyang Mine and the Kowon Coal Mine. It has a major shipyard and power plants, too.

The Tanchon district linked with Kapsan and Unhung of Ryanggang Province and Hochon of South Hamgyong Province is called an underground El Dorado of the country.

The district, covered with the Mesozoic mineral stratum called *Tanchonamgun* in the geological term, abounds in lead, zinc and other nonferrous ores.

Korean magnesia, widely known in the world magnesia clinker market, is produced in this district.

The Komdok Mine is equipped with modern science and technique in all processes from tunnelling to cutting, transport and treatment. Its ore cutting and concentration capacity is scores of times that in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The Ryongyang Mine called a white gold mountain, a Shangri-La, of the nation, has boosted the magnesia output hundreds of times compared with the pre-liberation years.

Hand in hand with heavy industry, light industry has rapidly developed in the province. The local industry accounts for 80 per cent of the province's output of consumer goods. The province produces only in 3 days the same amount of consumer goods as were put out in a pre-liberation year.

South Hamgyong Province is a ranking fishing province. Among its fishery stations are the Sinpo Fishery Station and the Soho Fishery Station and scores of small and middle fishery cooperatives.

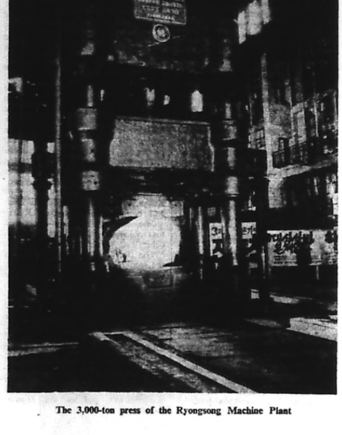
The Sinpo Fishery Station, a key home port of pelagic fishing boats, has at its disposal factory-mother ships of 10,000-ton class or more and other big vessels.

Sinpo's fish catch in 1976 was as much as that of the province immediately following liberation.

South Hamgyong Province catches more than 100 kinds of fish and the Sinpo Fish Cannery and processing workshops of fishery stations produce over 500 kinds of processed fish for domestic consumption and export.

The province has many hospitals including the Hamhung Medical College Hospital, the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital, and rural clinics have all turned into hospitals. The province has many colleges including the Chemical Industry College and Hydraulic Engineering College and hundreds of schools of various levels.

There are scores of rest homes, camping stations and sanatoriums on the scenic coast and in other places, at which the working people have free accommodation at state expenses.



The 3,000-ton press of the Ryongsong Machine Plant

S. Gate on Mt. Taesong-san

The South Gate was rehabilitated at the site of the old wall on Mt. Taesong-san, Pyongyang.

The wall built 1,550 years ago in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty was nearly 8 kilometres long and had several gates. The South Gate was the biggest front gate of the wall.

According to material discovered, the South Gate was a durable building whose foundation was laid 2 metres deep into the ground.

Many parts of the wall were rebuilt and beautiful pavilions on the Peak Changsu-bong and peaks to the status quo. Besides, ponds and ancient tombs were rehabilitated inside the old wall.

Orlon Factory

The construction of a modern Orlon factory is making headway at fast pace.

The builders have of late finished the assembling of reeling installations after completing the assembling of the equipment of the polymerization, raw liquid, and solvent collection system.

Preparations for a test operation of machines are also going ahead successfully.

The builders have more than doubled the assembling speed by actively introducing various technical innovation proposals.

News in Brief

Oct. 18

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued decrees on appointing Pak Hyon Bo as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Bulgarian People's Republic, Kye Jang Hwan to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Cho Myong Hwang to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Chang Du Ho to the Republic of Uganda.

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Kim Song Gol left Pyongyang by plane for Hungary.

* Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on a visit to Afghanistan.

Oct. 20

* Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, met Choe Sang Muk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Democratic Kampuchea.

* A 1978-1979 plan for cooperation in public health and medical sciences between the ministers of public health of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

Oct. 21

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Se Ung left Pyongyang for Malaysia by plane.

* A friendship game between the women's basketball selections of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was held in Wonsan.

The host team defeated the GDR girls 104:76 (59:41).

A friendship game held earlier at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium ended in favor of the host team with the score 102:66 (50:26).

* An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural co-operation and a trade agreement between the governments of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were signed in Kabul.

Oct. 22

* Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met the Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by Kim Gi Nam at the Great Hall of the People, Peking.

Oct. 23

* A party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.F. Isayev, First Deputy Director of the Construction Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Untold Story on Korean Culture (3)

A Journey to Five Western Countries

The word japan means lacquered ware and china porcelainware. Both japan and china became names of the respective countries which produce lacquered ware and porcelainware.

Those days no unified name existed either in China or in Japan. Both were divided into numerous mini-states.

However, Korea is a little bit changed form of Koryo, the original name of the country.

Then when did Korea become known to the Western world? It was at the age of Koguryo. Those days Koguryo dispatched diplomats as far as the westernmost end of the Silk Road accross the Tienshan Mountains, thousands of kilometres away from the country.

Through the active trading with Sung, the merchandise of Koryo reached the Western world. With it went the name Koryo which became known to the Mideast as far as Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.

Several hundreds of Arabian merchants came to Koryo on three occasions in 1023, 1025, 1040 A.D., bringing with them mercury, various kinds of spices, dyestuffs, seasonings and they brought back home silk textile of Koryo.

At the beginning of the 8th century before the Arabian merchants' coming to Korea, Hecho, a priest of Silla made a pilgrimage to the western area and wrote *Wang-o-chon-chuk-kuk-jon* (Journey to Five Western Countries).

He made a long sea travel, covering several thousand kilometres. He traveled the whole area of India, and its western neighbouring countries, and visited the East Roman Empire. On the way back from this journey he died at Ch'ang-an. *Wang-o-chon-chuk-kuk-jon* is the travelogue of this journey.

This travelogue was written on the basis of Buddhism but it contains a wealth of valuable information of the politics, economy, culture and customs of India and Western countries.

Furthermore, this book drew worldwide attention to his will power which enabled him to carry this long trek thitherto unkown in history.

The fact that such a long journey as compares with those of Malco Polo and Basco da Gama was made by a Korean shows the aggressive spirit and dynamism of the Korean people.

Korea, a power in the East, conducted active interchange with Western countries and had waged an extensive diplomacy since the period of Koguryo.

Fraser Panel Report on South Korean Scandals (2)

Problems of Political Funding and U.S. Trade and Investment in S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follow excerpts from the report on south Korean-U.S. relations issued on Nov. 1 by the U.S. House International Relations Committee's International Organizations Subcommittee.

In 1975, the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations held public hearings on political contributions to foreign governments, the result of disclosures during the Watergate investigation that American corporations had made illegal political contributions in the United States. At a hearing on May 16, Gulf Oil Corp. disclosed that 80 percent of the $5 million it had paid in foreign political contributions worldwide went to the Democratic Republican Party (DRP) of the Republic of Korea.

Since that time, the issue of corrupt business practices abroad has been under scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, Department of State, and various committees of Congress. It has also been the subject of numerous internal inquiries by individual U.S. firms.

The subcommittee decided to include corporate payments in its study. Previous investigations and policy reviews had taken a broad-based approach to the issue and had not addressed the effects of corporate payments on a specific bilateral relationship. The subcommittee believed that corrupt business practices needed to be viewed in the national and international setting in which they occurred since only then would their foreign policy consequences become clear.

Historical Background

U.S. corrupt business practices in Korean-American relations have roots in the recent history of political and business corruption in Korea. One of the first pledges of the military regime after the 1961 coup was the elimination of corruption.

By late October 1961, the sanguine tone which had characterized Embassy reports following the coup had become tempered. Commenting on the overall situation in Korea, the Embassy reported to Washington that the junta was displaying leniency toward those arrested for corruption after the coup; that signs of corruption and graft were reemerging at the highest levels of the Government, but that the Embassy still hoped the junta's anticorruption program might lead to a reduction in requests for political contributions and bribes. One result would be to lower the cost of doing business in Korea.

By February 1962, the Embassy's hopes were overshadowed by serious concern when it received information on wide-scale irregularities by the KCIA under Kim Jong Pil. There were reliable indications that the KCIA was deeply enmeshed in commercial enterprises such as the construction of the Walker Hill resort and the importation of automobiles from Japan. It was later estimated that the KCIA netted several million dollars from the Walker Hill project. During the spring of 1962, the KCIA was embroiled in covert manipulation of the Korean stock market, and this operation was estimated to have brought in close to $40 million. Ironically, coincident with this activity, Kim Jong Pil told a visiting high-level State Department official that the junta's ban on political activity was necessary to "eliminate corrupt politicians."

In January 1963, infighting within the junta led to public disclosure of a secret preliminary agreement between Korea and Japan, authored by Kim Jong Pil (the so-called Kim-Ohira memorandum), and the KCIA scandals of the previous year. One of the central figures of the coup—Kim Tong Ha—resigned from the junta. It was reported after his resignation that Kim Tong Ha was receiving support from Korean businessmen who were upset over Kim Yong Tae's and Kim Jong Pil's attempts to control their money.

The disclosure of the Kim-Ohira memorandum unleashed charges that Kim Jong Pil had received $130 million from the Japanese as an advance payment to be used for financing the First Five-Year Plan and an additional $20 million to finance the DRP in the upcoming elections. Kim Jong Pil had apparently been dealing with the Japanese as early as October 1961. In February 1962, the Embassy was informed that an Israeli businessman, Shoul Eisenberg, was arranging meetings between Japanese businessmen and Kim Jong Pil.

Park's inability to deal even-handedly with corruption in the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction and in the KCIA narrowed the regime's political base and caused friction with the United States. On March 16 Park announced 4 more years of military rule. There was concern that the move was designed to avoid a civilian government which might investigate corruption. Under pressure from the United States as well as domestic Korean forces, Park reversed himself by early April 1963 and announced that elections would be held.

The 1963 elections brought into the innermost circles of power a new group of political appointees, civil servants, and politicians. Kim Song Kon (S.K. Kim) won election to the National Assembly, while Lee Hu Rak was appointed Secretary General of the Presidential Secretariat. As will be developed further below, both of these individuals, in addition to Kim Hyung Wook who became director of the KCIA in July 1963, were to become intimately involved in the growing web of corruption in succeeding Park administrations.

A second group of Korean Government officials also rose to power under the first Park administration and became involved in the corruption. The most notable was probably Chang Key Young, who in 1962 was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and head of the Economic Planning Board. In the spring of 1964, Shoul Eisenberg, claiming he could obtain $500 million in foreign loans for Korea from European sources, met with Park Chung Hee, Chang Key Young, and other Government officials. On the heels of this visit, Eisenberg reportedly provided loans and cash gifts to a number of high ranking Blue House officials, including funds for Chang.

By the mid-1960's, then, four primary centers of politico-economic power, more or less balanced and controlled by Park Chung Hee, seemed to have developed: Kim Jong Pil (chairman of the DRP); S.K. Kim (finance committee chairman of the DRP); Lee Hu Rak (secretary general of the Presidential Secretariat); and Kim Hyung Wook (director of the KCIA). Increasingly, Kim Jong Pil's activities came into conflict with the other three, whose fundraising responsibilities solidified as follows: S.K. Kim—collecting funds to be paid by check; Kim Hyung Wook—collecting funds to be paid in cash, as well as cashing checks received by S.K. Kim; and Lee Hu Rak—establishing and managing a secret Government fund in Switzerland.

With so many individuals vying for the President's attention and for personal power, conflicts between fundraisers developed quickly. The major one was to be between Lee Hu Rak (with Kim Hyung Wook and S.K. Kim often aligned with him) and Kim Jong Pil. While this conflict climaxed in 1969, it was already evident in 1965, as previously noted.

The system of laundering funds from foreign business sources appeared to have been used to the fullest in the 1967 presidential elections. By 1966, S.K. Kim had been appointed chairman of the finance committee of the DRP. He was said to be the principal channel for receipt of political funds, according to information from the U.S. Government and Tongsun Park.

The 1967 elections have the reputation as the "most fraudulent and corrupt in the history of the Republic of Korea." And with the 1967 elections came the first evidence known to the subcommittee that U.S. firms were making contributions.

Political fundraising and corruption appear to have had an impact on decision-making surrounding a proposed amendment to the Korean Constitution which would permit President Park Chung Hee to run for a third term. The argument put forward was as follows. If Park were not to run, the party would have to find a candidate, which result in a major struggle among the DRP factions, with the possibility that the opposition would win.

In 1970, there were allegations by a high-ranking Blue House official that Lee Hu Rak, S.K. Kim, and Kim Hyung Wook had each amassed personal fortunes of $100 million. In testimony under oath before the subcommittee, Kim Hyung Wook stated that he kept $750,000 for his personal use from political funds collected by S.K. Kim. He further testified that S.K. Kim had similarly provided funds for the personal benefit of President Park, Madame Park, Chung Il Kwon, Lee Hu Rak, and Park Chong Kyu.

With regard to moneys delivered to President Park, documents and statements made to the subcommittee indicated that funds collected by Lee Hu Rak were placed in bank accounts in Switzerland, ostensibly for use by the President. Lee Hu Rak and others also reportedly provided moneys to the President which were maintained in a fund stored in a cabinet behind the President's desk in the Blue House. The existence of Swiss accounts was substantiated by bank records, by Lee Tong Hoon (son of Lee Hu Rak's sons), and by a close confidant of a number of high-ranking Blue House officials, including the President. (The latter source also claimed to have personally received funds from the President from his Blue House cache.) Lee Tong Hoon told the subcommittee that the moneys in Switzerland were a "government fund" for the use of the President; the fund, although maintained by Lee, was not for his personal use. In addition, Lee's son said that he maintained a $2 million account for Lee in Japan.

With the upcoming presidential election in 1971, the need for political funds intensified. In June 1970, President Park reportedly directed S.K. Kim to put together a list of Korean businesses that could each contribute $100,000 to the DRP. The list included the largest Korean combines, such as the Lucky Group, Hyundai Construction Co., the Tongsung Group, and S.K. Kim's Ssangyong Group. Ironically, a number of the heads of these firms had been prosecuted by Park's military junta in 1961-62 as "illicit fortune accumulators."

Foreign businesses were also to be used to generate political funds for the 1971 elections. In April 1971, Gulf Oil was asked to contribute $10 million (and subsequently provided $3 million); Caltex Petroleum Corp. provided at least $1 million, and perhaps as much as $4 million, for the DRP's use; and an executive branch reporting indicated that the Korean agent of another U.S. corporation had committed all of several million dollars in commissions to the Blue House ($1 million was disbursed to offshore accounts in the agent's name prior to the 1971 elections).

U.S. corporations were probably not the only foreign contributors to the 1971 elections. In April 1971, the month of the presidential election, four Japanese trading companies involved in the sale of subway cars to Korea were instrumental in a transfer of $1.2 million into a U.S. bank account. The subcommittee could not identify the ultimate use of these funds because bank records for this transaction were routinely destroyed in 1976, in accordance with the bank's 5-year records retention program. However, on the basis of the timing of this transaction and the fact that later commission payments of $1.3 million were laundered through accounts in the U.S. held by S.K. Kim, there are circumstances indicating that some or all of these Japanese moneys may have been earmarked for the use of the DRP in the 1971 elections.

The quest for political funds did not end with the elections of 1971. As has been well-publicized as a result of this investigation and the investigation by the House and Senate ethics committees and the Department of Justice, from 1969 to 1975 Tongsun Park generated over $9 million in rice commissions, in addition to $10 million from other foreign business sources. Out of these funds, Park made advances, loans, contributions, and cash gifts to both Korean and American officials.

Lee Hu Rak's tenure as director of the KCIA, which began in 1970, was marked by an increase in corrupt business practices which apparently went well beyond Tongsun Park's activities. In March 1973 a prominent Korean businessman stated that Lee was still the man to see in order to expedite proposals on commercial projects through the presidential office. Lee has even more power as KCIA director than he had had as chief of the Presidential Secretariat.

The KCIA under Lee Hu Rak was also allegedly involved in a wide-scale bank loan operation in Korea involving millions in illegal loans to business firms. The funds were said to have been used both to supplement the KCIA's budget and for the personal benefit of high-ranking KCIA officials. The subcommittee learned that there was a significant turnover in bank personnel throughout Korea during the 6 months following Lee's removal as KCIA Director.

A third large-scale KCIA operation under Lee Hu Rak involved direct and indirect control over Korean exports and imports. Shinjin Motors, Daihan Nongsan, and Sunkyong Ltd. were among the largest firms reportedly under Lee's influence and control. Moreover, by means of manipulating the allocation of the annual textile export quota to benefit firms under the control of the KCIA, large sums were obtained.

A fourth KCIA operation which began prior to Lee's tenure was intensified during this period. This involved U.S. military procurement in Korea. Executive branch reports in 1973 indicated that the KCIA had placed a unit within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to oversee military procurement, to deal with military contractors, and to supervise kickbacks to the KCIA.

Finally, the KCIA was believed to have been involved in "black bag" operations during Lee's administration. The subcommittee learned that the KCIA had used Deak & Co., an international foreign exchange dealer, to courier foreign exchange in black bags into the Blue House. The subcommittee was interested in one $20,000 payment that a U.S. corporation made to a Deak & Co., account in Hawaii in September 1973. The funds were a portion of commissions disbursed by the corporation according to instructions from its Korean commercial agent—the Korean Engineering and Manufacturing Company—who had earlier directed $5,000 to Chung Il Kwon and $10,000 to Lee Sang Gyok, then a Korean Government official stationed at the United Nations. Deak & Co. told the subcommittee it was unable to locate documentation on this transaction.

There were many who benefited from Lee Hu Rak's tenure as KCIA director. Tongsun Park was one. Shoul Eisenberg was reportedly another. Though U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib had warned American firms to avoid Eisenberg because of his reputation for making kickbacks, President Park issued instructions in early 1973 that the Korean Government should favor Eisenberg as a source of financing for commercial projects. Park was reported to have favored Eisenberg because he had provided the junta with needed funds in the early 1960's when the United States was turning down development projects it considered impractical.

Park Chung Hee's directive may have played a role in the Korean Government's decision to buy a Canadian CANDU nuclear reactor, a transaction on which Eisenberg served as agent. He subsequently received $20 million in commissions and fees from the CANDU sale. A Korean businessman interviewed by the subcommittee and a former embassy official stated that a subsequent investigation by the Blue House turned up evidence that Min Choong Shik and Kim Jong Pil had received payments from Eisenberg's commissions. The Korean businessman further stated that these findings, and the Canadian Government's own investigation into the CANDU sale, led in 1975 to Kim's dismissal as Prime Minister and Min's dismissal as President of the Korean Electric Co. Lee Hu Rak himself fell from power on December 3, 1973, and went into exile in Europe and the Bahamas. In February 1974, he returned to Korea after being promised he would not be prosecuted or physically harmed. Lee Tong Hoon told the subcommittee that Lee's fall from power was not due to either the Kim Dae Jung kidnaping or KCIA corruption, but rather to President Park's fear of Lee's personal power. He disclosed that a close associate of Lee's suggested at a kisaeng party that Park Chung Hee should step down and allow Lee to become President. This was reportedly tape recorded and communicated to the President by Park Chong Kyu.

Lee's son also told the subcommittee that after Lee's fall in 1973, the locus of power quickly shifted to the Presidential Protective Force (PPF) under Park Chong Kyu. The corrupt practices continued. While KCIA activities were sharply curtailed by the new KCIA director Shin Jik Soo, corruption reappeared under the auspices of the PPF. Executive branch reporting indicated that by May 1974 the Blue House had twice warned Park Chong Kyu about his involvement in questionable business activities. Then came the assassination of Madame Park in August 1974, after which Park Chong Kyu resigned. By late 1975, with the death of S.K. Kim and Kim Jong Pil's removal as Prime Minister, none of the major political fundraisers of the previous 15 years remained in official positions of power within the Government. However, Kim Jong Pil was still very active behind the scenes, and despite the CANDU reactor scandal, there was no real trouble between him and Park Chung Hee.

The same was not true for Lee Hu Rak. In 1978, his son told the subcommittee that Lee had not spoken to Park Chung Hee since his return to Korea in February 1974.

Summarizing the events of the period, a Korean businessman explained that the trend was from independent centers of power and corruption to a concentration in the Blue House. In the end, all payments were going to the Blue House, and the cost of doing business was even higher than in the old days. The executive branch received an assessment of the trend up to 1973 from a prominent Korean businessman who observed that despite the outwardly dictatorial image of the Park regime, there was a cohesiveness to Korean society (through bribery and subversion of the Korean opposition) that he considered highly productive, particularly in high business circles. More recent reporting on anticorruption prosecutions in Korea over the last 2 years tend to support a statement by a Korean businessman that the centralization of political payments and economic decision-making in the Blue House was being reinforced by the prosecution of lower level Government officials involved in corruption. An executive branch official expressed the opinion that by 1978 President Park has emerged as the only key policymaker in the Korean Government.

The content of the final report issued by the Fraser panel was extensively covered in major Japanese newspapers, both vernacular and English.

Political Payments

U.S. corporations reported information to the subcommittee which indicated that persons within or closely associated with the Korean Government considered them a source of political funds. Activities by Koreans which the subcommittee considered involve political payments included: direct requests for contributions to the DRP (no requests were reported for funds for opposition parties); direct requests for payments or contributions in cash or in kind to Korean Government officials, agencies, or political fundraisers; and indirect payments or gifts to Korean Government officials, agencies, or political fundraisers by commercial agents or representatives of a U.S. firm.

The dollar value per individual payment, request for payment, or contribution in cash or in kind varied greatly. Some went to lower level Government officials and appeared to have been isolated cases involving relatively nominal amounts. In one case a firm was asked to contribute a number of walkie-talkies to a local police department in Korea; the firm provided $5,000 worth. Several firms established special funds from which disbursements of this type were made routinely. However, not all payments to lower level Government officials and Korean Government agencies could be characterized as routine, nominal, and of doubtful significance. One firm felt compelled to terminate business in Korea after having had to spend the equivalent of its entire equity in Korea ($100,000) in response to demands from Korean customs and tax officials. It reported paying out $100,000 in "grease money" to lower Government officials, especially in customs. On one occasion a crate of lumber being cleared through customs was sold by officials for $6,000. They told the firm it would be reimbursed for the full amount, but the firm received only $2,500. Customs explained that the lumber "wasn't heavy enough" and sold at a very low price. The same firm reported that when its tax burden increased from 20-30 percent of gross sales in 1971 to 70 percent in 1974, Korean tax authorities suggested that if the firm put a tax collector on its payroll, its taxes would be much less.

Not all reported payments to tax officials appeared to have resulted from demands by Korean officials. A U.S. firm stated that "payments were made (to tax officials), to avoid heavy tax penalties [for an infraction of the Korean tax laws] which could have been assessed. The tax officials, after receiving payment, cleared the matter".

In cases where requests for political payments were made, in very few of the reported instances did they come from one of the principal Korean Government fundraisers. However, Lee Hu Rak did approach two U.S. firms for political contributions; in both cases the firms acceded to the requests.

The more commonly reported experience was for a close associate of one of the fundraisers to approach the firm. A number of companies were asked to make payments by persons believed to be associated with Lee Hu Rak, Chung Il Kwon, S.K. Kim, and Kim Jong Pil. Colt Industries was asked to contribute to the 1971 presidential elections by Mickey Kim, chief assistant to Park Chong Kyu. Kim told the firm's representative that Park had asked him to request the contribution. (On advice of counsel, Colt declined to do so). Another firm was asked to make payments to Ambassador Kim Dong Jo and to the campaign of a U.S. Senator. Neither payment was made. However, as previously noted, a third corporation, Douglas Aircraft, was asked to make a payment, ostensibly for Deputy Prime Minister Chang Key Young, in consideration of his assistance in insuring Korean Government approval for a sale to a Korean Government entity. The firm also paid over $70,000 to two other Korean Government officials; this occured shortly before the 1967 Korean elections, and the money was believed to have gone to the DRP.

Responses to the subcommittee's questionnaire, in conjunction with executive branch reporting, indicated that around the time of the 1971 Presidential election in Korea, $8.5 million was paid by U.S. firms for the benefit of the DRP, either directly or through their Korean agents or business partners. Of the $8.5 million, Gulf Oil provided $3 million; Caltex made available $4 million ($1 million in loans and $3 million in "pre-paid fees") to its Korean business partner; and the agents of three other U.S. firms were paid a total of $1.5 million in commissions less than 3 weeks before the election under circumstances which made it likely that the DRP was the ultimate beneficiary. Given the fact that Kim Dae Jung lost the 1971 presidential election by less than 8 percent of the vote, there are serious foreign policy implications associated with these payments. While it is impossible to assess the degree to which DRP funding from U.S. sources affected the vote spread in this or any other Korean election, nonetheless the possibility exists that the $8.5 million, when commingled with funds from other sources, accounted for the difference in the votes for Kim Dae Jung and Park Chung Hee. Furthermore, the figure of $8.5 million only includes payments known to the subcommittee and does not take into account, for example, other indirect payments to the DRP made by joint-venture partners of American firms unknown to their U.S. partners, the executive branch, and the subcommittee.

The subcommittee had reason to believe that not all U.S. firms approached for political payments made them. Many more millions of dollars were reported as having been requested but not provided. Further, according to the responses to the questionnaire, the majority of U.S. firms were not directly approached.

Brief descriptions of the experiences of two firms illustrate the chain of events surrounding political payments by U.S. corporations. The payments discussed in the first case related to the 1969 referendum on the third-term amendment to the Korean Constitution and to the 1971 Presidential election. The payments reported in the second case occurred as recently as 1977, and perhaps 1978.

Aside from showing the methods of political payments, these cases are instructive of some of the inherent difficulties in the voluntary disclosure program set up by the SEC in 1976. With so many firms participating in disclosures, the SEC's ability to review thoroughly the issue of questionable overseas payments is problematic, and the SEC relies largely on the willingness and ability of large corporations to investigate their own activities. The first case was not reported to the SEC, and the second case was investigated by outside counsel, pursuant to a consent decree entered into with the SEC, who found at that time that insufficient evidence existed to warrant the conclusion that political payments had or would be made.

(Concluded)

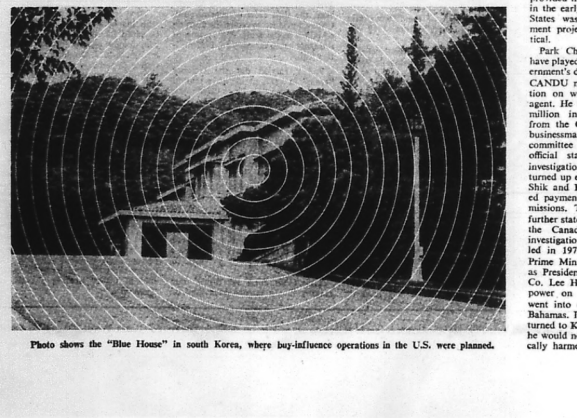
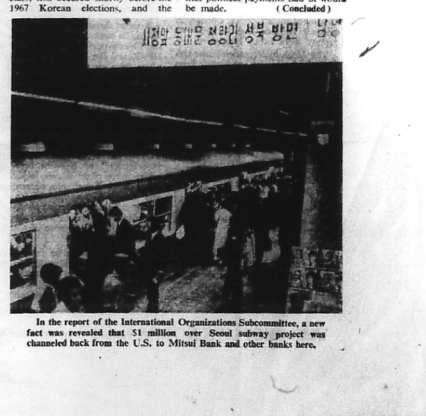


Photo shows the "Blue House" in south Korea, where buy-influence operations in the U.S. were planned.



In the report of the International Organizations Subcommittee, a new fact was revealed that $5 million of Seoul subway project was channeled back from the U.S. to Mitsui Bank and other banks here.

"KCIA", "Chominryun" Attempt 2nd World Conf. for Korea Reunion

The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea is to be held soon. Under these circumstances, the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea, pursuing its "two Koreas" policy, is now making desperate efforts to obstruct it. Mobilizing vicious cadres of the "Yusin" Mindan (the south Korean residents' association in Japan), the ghost organization "Chominryun" (the "Federation of Koreans in Japan for Promoting Democracy") and even reactionary Japanese forces, the Pak clique is hell-bent on the obstructionist maneuvers.

It has already been decided that the following issues are to be discussed by the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea: 1) elimination of danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula and defense of peace; 2) violation of human rights in south Korea and promotion of democratization; 3) total removal of the U.S. forces, nuclear weapons and nuclear bases from south Korea and support to the movement for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; and 4) change of the hostile policy of the Japanese government toward the DPRK.

It is crystal clear that the coming world conference where more than 100 representatives from various countries including Japan will debate the Korean reunification problem will deal a blow at the Pak junta which is maintaining its regime by unprecedented fascist repression and dependence on outside forces. This is why the Pak clique is desperately slandering the conference, utilizing every day south Korean subsidized newspapers, KCIA-in-Japan's organ "Tongil Ilbo," "Yusin" Mindan and "Chominryun."

They go so far as to apply pressure on the hotel for the conference so that it may not lend any rooms for the purpose. That the pressure was applied by the KCIA and evil cadres of "Yusin" Mindan is clear from the fact that at the "third Mindan international affairs directors' conference" held in early September one of the items on its agenda was how to block the world conference.

The Pak clique did not hesitate to make "Chominryun" send an "open letter" to the members of the Japan preparatory committee. The "open letter" does nothing but support the stand of the Pak Jung Hi junta which is pursuing the "two Koreas" policy, while pretending to be "neutral."

Finding that these maneuvers were uneffective, the junta directly sent its cat's paws to Japan to have them ask for help from reactionary Japanese forces to obstruct the world conference.

The "joint south Korea-Japan friendship meeting" held on October 20 was the scene for the operation. The purpose of the meeting was to play a role of break to the world conference as was written in the pro-government paper *The Seoul Sinmun* dated September 25.

The 160-member delegation headed by Kim Jong Pil, founder and first director of the KCIA, discussed how to check the world conference with cadres of the Japanese side of the "Japan-south Korea friendship association". Especially Kim Jong Pil held a series of talks with influential government officials of Japan and Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo. Although what they discussed at the talks is not clear, their moves thereafter show enough that ways to obstruct the world conference were discussed there.

The Japanese government had promised to take proper steps against the entry of foreign delegations to the world conference and expressed support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This notwithstanding, as the date came near, the Japanese government showed disapproval of the entry of foreign delegates including those from the DPRK, using such words as "the conference is against the national interests of Japan."

Rodong Sinmun Flays Tokyo

The Japanese authorities announced that their policy is not to issue entry visas to the intending attendants of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated in Tokyo this month, claiming that the conference is contradictory to the "national interests" of Japan.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Nov. 9 said that evidently this is a sinister attempt to scuttle the convocation of the conference in Tokyo.

The commentary says:

The world conference for the reunification of Korea is one for lessening tension in Korea and promoting her independent and peaceful reunification. This is beneficial to peace in Asia and the world and conforms to the interests of the world people including the Japanese people. Therefore, it is entirely unjustifiable to claim that it runs counter to the "national interests" of Japan and the like.

Their refusal to issue entry visas to the attendants of the conference is in conflict with international law and international practice. No country in the world has ever tried so wantonly as to sabotage an international meeting scheduled to be held in it. The Japanese authorities' unreasonable attitude towards the applying participants of the conference is an insult to the governments, political parties and organisations of many countries of the world willing to send their delegates to the conference.

This is also at variance with the stand of the Japanese government claimed to be a "constitutional state."

Many international conferences were held in Tokyo. Why do the Japanese authorities now try to bar the convocation of the world conference for the reunification of Korea in Tokyo? Undoubtedly, they pursue the insidious aim to throw a wet blanket and put a stopper on the solidarity movement for our cause of reunification mounting in Japan and various other countries of the world and encourage those who seek the division of our country, not its reunification, and "two Koreas". There is no difference at all between their act and the behaviors of the south Korean puppet clique who feel uneasy about the convocation of the conference and desperately try to frustrate it and the U.S. imperialists who encourage them behind the scene.

If the Japanese authorities keep trying to lay a stumbling block to the convocation of the Tokyo conference, shutting their eyes to the trend of the times, they will invite greater denunciation and protest of the Japanese people and the peace-loving people of the world and land themselves in further isolation.

They had better be clearly mindful what serious consequences their moves to sabotage the convocation of the Tokyo conference will bring them and renounce their unjustified attitude toward its convocation.

Brown's War Junket to S.Korea

U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown completed his three-day visit to south Korea and flew to Japan on Nov. 9.

While staying in south Korea, he attended the inauguration of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC)" which, U.S. officials and south Korean military officials said, "marks a new era in military cooperation" between the two sides.

Brown also was presentat a ceremony for the arrival of a squadron of 12 F-4D Phantom aircraft at the Taegu Airbase, North Kyongsang Province, which increased the American air force units already present in south Korea.

He went to the Changwon Machinery Complex in Masan on the south coast to inspect Hyundai International and Taehan Heavy Machinery plants.

During his three-day visit, the U.S. Defense Secretary discussed with his south Korean counterpart Ro Jae Hyong matters regarding what they call the "security" of south Korea.

According to informed sources, the two defense chiefs made "big headway" on matters of American support for the promotion of south Korea's "defense industry." They said that Brown assured Ro of U.S. efforts for the buildup of the war potential of the puppet army and "more active technological backup" for the development of the south Korean "defense industry."

According to south Korean dailies, in connection with the boosting of the south Korean puppet army, the United States decided to give technical support for the manufacture of high-quality precision arms and transfer the sophisticated F-16 fighter bombers next year.

Washington's cooperation in the reinforcement of the south Korean army and its war industry which has been systematically conducted since last year clearly shows its wholehearted support for the Pak junta.

This was clearly seen in the contents of "Carter's autographed letter" which was said delivered to Pak Jung Hi by the Defense Secretary.

In the "autographed letter "which was not made public, Carter accepted Seoul's obstinate proposal to hold a summit conference and expressed Washington's readiness to strengthen the military cooperation system between U.S. and south Korea.

However, it was the real aim of his tour to south Korea to step up war preparations in south Korea and to complete a new operational order system which will be operated to promote the war preparations to start a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

"Combined Forces Command" Inaugurated

At the "10th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference" held in Seoul July last, the U.S. government authorised the formation of a combined command designed to control American and south Korean forces in the event of what it call "hostilities" on the Korean Peninsula.

Thereafter two sides presented a detailed plan for the formation of the "CFC" at the "11th security consultative conference."

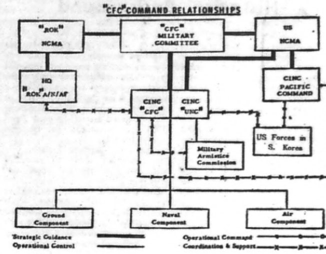
As to the relationship between the "CFC" and "UN Command," the latter remains a "seperate and distinct organization," with continued responsibility for maintaining the Armistice Agreement. The commander of the "CFC" will respond to the armistice affairs directives of the commander of the "UNC."

The "CFC" commander serves in a dual role as the ground component commander. The naval component is commanded by an admiral from south Korea and his deputy is a U.S. admiral. The chief of staff of the "CFC," a U.S. air force lieutenant general also serves as the air component commander. His deputy is a south Korean air force lieutenant general.

The commander of the "CFC" is a U.S. four-star general and the deputy commander is an officer to the commander of the "UN Command" will remain in force, despite the inauguration of the new command.

The "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" framed up by the U.S. is to play the role of a front-line operational command for a unified control by the United States on the military operations of the huge U.S. forces and the puppet army to be hurled on to the Korean front after they provoke a war on the Korean Peninsula.

"CFC" COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



Tong-A Ilbo :

Export : Short of Breath

Doubts are being raised new on the "export goal" of $12.5 billion set for this year by the south Korean Pak junta and the monthly export target is in critical state. Twelve south Korean concerns which have played a major role in the export-oriented policy of the junta, face this prospect with trepidation. Because the companies which seek to achieve their export goals, have made far-reaching revisions in their original export targets set at the beginning of this year. Moreover, at present, even 59 percent of the revised export targets are considered difficult to achieve.

In connection with this the vernacular daily Tong-A Ilbo Oct. 25 carried an article headlined "Export: Short of Breath."

Follows a gist of the article: (Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

☆ ☆

Fabricated Statistics

As of Oct. 21, exports totaled $9.55 billion, 76.4 percent of the 1978 export goal of $12.5 billion. Some analysts said that if $10 billion export was attained by the end of this month, achievement of the 1978 export goal would be guaranteed. However, there are many obstacles ahead in achieving the export target.

Saying "emergency" or "promotion" of the national economy, the officials of the "Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry" are taking countermeasures. At the end of every year, they make a frantic effort to attain their export targets, going to the custom house to get their products cleared a month ahead. Therefore, this leads to a strange per day export record over $130 million. Nevertheless, the July export target was not attained. At the beginning of this year 12 south Korean concerns expressed their enthusiasm to achieve $5.46 billion export, 43.6 percent of the total export target, and the export reached only $4.37 billion, a 20 percent decline from the total export target. "Hanil Textile Company" gave up the idea of achieving the target from the beginning, saying that it could not achieve even the $280 million export target, and that it was prepared not to be designated as one of the 12 major trading firms.

The basic reason of the bankruptcy of our nation's economy after the attainment of $10 billion export in 1977, is the fragility of its export industrial structure and its base. It is said that there is a limit to the increase in the export of labour intensive light industrial products, and our nation's economy, at present, is close to that limit. The export of 10 million pairs of footwear only make $10 million and 20 million textile pieces make only several hundred thousand dollars, and 1 million tons of cement only $50 million. Therefore, even if an export economy can tide over the critical situation this year, it would be impossible for it to do so next year.

Industrial Structure Dependent on Japan

In connection with the expansion of export industries, the major topic of the present day is how to secure a smooth supply of raw materials. This year, it has been difficult to secure major raw materials because of their high prices. Because of their dependency of our nation's economy on Japan it is unavoidable to import raw materials from Japan. But it is now difficult to secure a timely supply because of the yen's appreciation, and depending on Japan's intentions. In particular, it has been still more difficult to secure raw materials for large-scale plants including steel plants, owing to the lack of domestic supplies.

Most Concerns Favor Low-Altitude Flying

The "Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry" sets aside Oct. 28 as "D-day" for an achievement of $10 billion export confident that $2.5 billion export will be attained in Oct. if $10 billion export is achieved during this month. However, most concerns (excepting "Kukche Sang-sa") which are standard bearers in export, are yet unable to achieve 60 percent of this year's export targets. "Ryulsan Silop," "Hyondae Industry," "Kumho Silop" and "Samhwa and Changryun Silop" are not expected to achieve a $250 million export, which is a condition for being designated as a major trading corporation. As of Oct. 21, the achievement rate of the total export target stayed at 76 percent. Minor enterprises covered the remaining gap. Only two months are left to go before the end of this year. At present, attention is focussed on the desperate efforts of trading concerns and the counter-measures of the "government."

Thus, the achievement of the 1978 export goal is really difficult. Even if the $12.5 billion export target is achieved, it will become more and more difficult to attain a target from next year. International economic environment is increasingly marked by protectionism and trade barriers are higher than ever before. Arguments for controls goods from "semi-advanced countries" which are loudly called for in industrially developed countries, will become a decisively unfavourable factor for our country's export.

Meanwhile, a continuous rise in the prices of raw materials in the international market is making it increasingly difficult to secure raw materials timely, and this environment weakens the international competitive capacity of our country's economy. In addition, internally, the following will become restrictive factors for the achievement of the $15 billion export targets set for next year: restrictions on export due to shortages of major products; loss of advantage due to a rise in wages; and aggravation of the solvency of export industry.

"Wartime Legislation" and Koreans Here (2)

Japan's Effort for Total Repression Of Koreans Here

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Japanese authorities, which always consider the question of Korean nationals here only in terms of public peace and order, are bent on destroying the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) in case of a "contingency," designating it as an organisation to be controlled under the "Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities."

Systematical Investigation

Proposed "emergency legislation" attaches importance to empowering the Japanese government to investigate Chongryun in case of a "contingency" and arrest and imprison Koreans as criminals violating the "Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities."

The Japanese security authorities have already investigated the actual conditions and activities of Chongryun and all Koreans here in order to repress them in an emergency.

The Japan Metropolitan Police Department is carrying out work to keep files on all Korean residents not only Koreans over 14 years old who must always carry with them the certificates of alien registration but also those under 14 years old who are not required to carry them—the files contain the name, date of birth, sex, address, occupation, organizational affiliation, position, working place, personal history, friends, social relations, physical features, character, technique or skill, property, family and relatives, sexual relations, fingerprints, blood type, records of medical treatment and simple map showing the abode of each Korean.

In case a Korean changes his or her address, the responsibility for keeping files is transferred to the police authorities in his or her residence. In addition, the files on Koreans here are kept even after they return to the DPRK.

The files on Koreans here are reportedly classified into seven parts and recorded by an electronic computer.

The Public Security Investigation Agency, joining hands with the police authorities, is also leaving no stones unturned to make a complete investigation of Koreans here in order to control them easily in an emergency.

Koreans Here Branded as "Criminals"

The chief of a police station in January, 1966, instructed the police to place under close surveilance foreigners (Korean and Chinese nationals) in Chuo ward, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture. This shows the ulterior purpose of the Japanese authorities who are trying to put all foreigners here under their control.

A secret document of the chief of the police station said that Koreans and Chinese might act as a gent of the DPRK and the PRC in Chuo ward where there are many foreigners and Korean slums. In addition, agents, sub-agents and unidentified foreigners may live in Amagasaki which is adjacent to Osaka Prefecture, a major center of political, economic and cultural activities in the Kansai districts.

The chief of the police station worked out a concrete "items of investigation" of Koreans here as major objects of surveilance, including living standard, residence, occupation and like, attaching importance to the investigation of actual condition of unidentified foreigners and agents' operation for the purpose of special surveilance.

The chief of the police station prepared "findings of investigation of unidentified foreigners" which are classified into 36 items—"foreigners with north Korean or Chinese nationality," "foreigners who have their families in north Korea or China," "Koreans who work in Osaka," "foreigners with transistor radios," "foreigners who listen to foreign broadcasts at midnight," "foreign families who sit up late at night talking," "foreigners who stay for a long time in hotels," "foreigners who live separately from their wives and children" and like.

The Chuo police keep a close watch on the areas where many Koreans live, launching for over 40 days between January 15, 1966 and February 28 a special patrol campaign. After the campaign policemen who arrested agents or obtained important information were commended.

The Japanese authorities shamelessly committed intolerable infringements of human rights of Korean nationals here. In addition, they are resorting to all sorts of means to repress Koreans here as criminals, taking a hostile policy towards the DPRK and Chongryun.

It is clear to everyone that the Japanese law enforcement authorities are hatching plots to suppress Korean residents here in a consistent and systematic way.

These vicious maneuvers are being launched against Koreans who live throughout Japan, including Amagasaki.

The keeping of files on Koreans here and other destructive maneuvers—to which the Japanese law enforcement authorities have resorted in order to control Koreans here at will—are designed to suppress them totally in an emergency.

The intention of the Japanese authorities is clear in the statement that "the Japanese authorities can freely control the lives of Koreans here in light of international law" and that "we can take any action against foreigners including Koreans here harmful to the national intersts of Japan.

(To be continued)

Dissident Kim Sun Tae :

Pak Forged His Personal History

This is a contribution by Mr. Kim Sun Tae, a south Korean dissident in West Germany, to "Sinhan Minbo (New Korea Times)", Sep. 7, a Korean-language daily published in the United States. He falsifies Pak Jung Hi's false personal history presented to the so-called "National Conference for Unification" at the time of the last "presidential election" in south Korea.

Follows a summarized translation of the contribution:

☆ ☆

Major General Pak Jung Hi was re-elected "president" in the "presidential election," July 6, as he forged his personal history presented to the so-called "National Conference for Unification," which omitted his records as a traitor. Such being the case, Pak's re-election is invalid even in the light of the "*yusin* constitution."

According to reports from Seoul, Pak submitted the following resume to the "National Conference for Unification":

— Born in 1917 in Sangmo-*ri*, Kimi *myon*, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province;

— Graduated from Taegu Normal College in 1937;

— Taught at Mungyong Primary School from 1937 to 1940;

— Graduated from the south Korean army cadets school and became the commander of a cadets corps in 1946;

— Chief of the first section of the army intelligence bureau in 1951;

— Commander of the artillery units in the second corps (brigadier general) in 1954;

— Commander of the fifth and the seventh divisions between 1955 and 1957;

— Commander of logistics and the second corps in 1960;

— Participated in the May 16 coup d'etat in 1961, and became chairman of the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" (general), and fifth, sixth and seventh "president" of south Korea;

— Chairman of the "Democratic Republican Party" from 1963 up to now.

Deliberately deleted from the above-mentioned personal history is Pak's betrayal to the nation. I will write down some points as follows:

BETRAYAL PROMOTES PAK

1. Nothing of his life during a period from 1940 to 1945 is mentioned above. Pak graduated from the Manchurian cadets school under the control of the Japanese imperialists and was recommended to enter the army cadets school of Japan. After graduation from there, he engaged in punitive operations against the *Korean Independence Army* until the liberation of Korea.

On the commencement day of the army cadets school in April, 1940, Pak was highly praised by the Japanese principal, who said that a Korean as he was, Mr. Okamoto Minoru (alias Pak Jung Hi) was spiritually a perfect Japanese and that it was hard to find an officer so loyal to the emperor as this boy even among the Japanese.

2. In 1944 Pak became a second lieutenant of the Manchurian army and engaged in punitive operations against the Korean guerrillas in the region.

3. Pak was promoted to lieutenant in July, 1945 one month before the unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism, in recognition of his unparalleled contribution to punitive operations.

Kim Sun Tae

4. While serving as a "national defense guard" after the liberation, Pak "joined" the Workers' Party of South Korea.

Penetrating into a Communist organization of the army, he was involved in the Communist revolts in Ryosu and Sunchon.

5. Pak was arrested in December, 1949 when a "red purge" against the Communist elements started in the military. Prosecution demanded death from him at the Seoul military court. As Pak gave a list of Communist colleagues to the court, his sentence was reduced to life-imprisonment. Later he was released.

6. After his release, Pak was illegally given by his schoolmates Chong Il Gwon and Chang Do Yong a post of civilian official in the intelligence bureau of the army headquarters in 1950. On the outbreak of the Korean War, the then chief of general staff, Chong, intrigued to return the dismissed officer to the army. Pak's return to the army led to the May 16, 1961 military coup.

7. Pak carried out the October "*yusin*" in 1972, proclaiming martial law. When the "National Conference for Unification" was formed, comprador capitalists and his henchmen were appointed as deputies. With none other than Pak himself qualified to run in the "presidential election," he was elected "president" by winning "99.9%" of the votes as the only candidate for the office. The "president" is empowered to appoint one-third of the "national assemblymen."

On top of this, he saw to it that the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" could win at least one seat without fail in each constituency from which two "national assemblymen" were to be elected.

Thus, Pak Jung Hi turned our country into a terror-ridden land of torture, kidnapping and murder.

Beside these facts, Pak deceives the nation in the following way:

USURPATION OF POWER AT BAYONET POINT

8. The May 16, 1961 coup is not a revolution, but the usurpation of power by a rightwing military junta and a treacherous act against the nation, which helped the Japanese revive their colonial rule in south Korea.

9. As chairman of the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," Pak Jung Hi promoted himself to general, although he was then a major general.

10. The "Democratic Republican Party" with Pak as chairman was founded in secret in 1963 when political parties were banned. So, his ruling party is subject to be banned an unlaw ful underground organization, according to the "*yusin* constitution" itself.

It is noteworthy that Pak was born in a traitor's family. His father participated in the *Tonghak Revolution* against the Japanese imperial army. When the revolution failed, he was arrested.

Former Foreign Minister Choe Dok Sin once said that Pak's father was saved from death by informing the Japanese of the revolutionary fighters of the *Tonghak Party*. After his father's release, Pak Jung Hi was born. The son follows the same course as the father.

DECEPTIVE DICTATORSHIP

Before the liberation, Pak joined the Japanese imperial army and fought against the *Korean Independence Army*. After the liberation, he usurped power by a military coup and set up the "*yusin*" dictatorship. Nevertheless, the traitor called himself a "liberal," when he met the press on Jan. 1, 1975.

While imposing an unheard-of reign of terror on the people at bayonet point, Pak shamelessly talked about respect for human life at a trade promotion conference held in Seoul on Nov. 25, 1977.

What is more, Pak awarded orders with his blood-stained hands to the bereaved family of patriotic martyrs who fought against foreign invaders on Jun. 6, 1977. On that occasion, the traitor impudently called upon them to display their loyalty to the nation and devote themselves to the creation of new national history.

Clamouring about a campaign to eliminate the decadent Western culture and preserve good traditional custom, Pak himself changes his concubines one after another. When he is fed up with a concubine, he gets rid of her or expels her abroad. Pak also kept a Japanese concubine offered by Li Hu Rak at the presidential house in Seoul. Not content with her, he had a daughter of an opposition leader brought into the presidential house forcibly without holding a wedding.

It is high time for us to save our nation from national disgrace. No longer can we live under the dictatorship of traitor wearing a mask of "president."

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